THE MEXICAN PEACE TREATY.

SECRET PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The injunction having been on the 31st ultimo removed, by the Senate, from the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, the Documents ac- Dickinson, amended and agreed to, as follows: companying the same, and the Proceedings and Debates thereon, &c .- and the official copy of the of such length that it would be impossible for us at this moment to find room for them in full, we have points, as follows:

IN SENATE-WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1848. The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. WALKER, his Secretary :

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 22, 1848. To the Senate of the United States : I lay before the Senate, for their consideration and advice

as to its ratification, a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, 1848, by N. P. Trist on the part of

no good, but might do much harm by encouraging the delu-sive hopes and false impressions of the Mexicans; and that his recall would satisfy Mexico that the United States had no terms of peace more favorable to offer. Directions were given | correspondent ral of our forces to the United States.

It was not expected that Mr. Trist would remain in Mexi-

co, or continue in the exercise of the functions of the office of Commissioner, after he received his letter of recall. He has, however, done so, and the plenipotentiaries of the Government of Mexico, with a knowledge of the fact, have concluded with him this treaty. I have examined it with a full sense of the extraneous circumstances attending its conclusion and signature, which might be objected to; but, conforming as it does substantially, on the main questions of boundary and indemnity, to the terms which our Commissioner, when he left the United States in April last, was authorized to offer, and

already made. All valid titles to land within the other terrichange of sovereignty; and I therefore submit that this article should not be ratified as a part of the treaty. There may be reason to apprehend that the ratification of

the "additional and secret article" might unreasonably de ay and embarcass the final action on the treaty by Mexico. I therefore submit whether that article should not be rejected by the Senate.

If the treaty shall be ratified as proposed to be amended, the cessions of territory made by it to the United States as in demnity, the provision for the satisfaction of the claims of our njured citizens, and the permanent establishment of the boundary of one of the States of the Union, are objects gained of ance exhibited towards Mexico it is hoped may ensure a lasting peace and good neighborhood between the two countries.

I communicate herewith a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Slidell in November, 1845, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico; a copy of the instructions given to Mr. Trist in April last, and such of the corresponlence of the latter with the Department of State, not herelofore communicated to Congress, as will enable the Senate to understand the action which has been had with a view to the understand the action which mas been adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico.

JAMES K. POLK.

The message was read.

The treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-eight, which accompanied the foregoing message, was read the first time. On motion by Mr. SEVIER, the treaty, message, and ac-

companying documents were referred to the Committee on For-

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1848.

Mr. SEVIER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred, on the 23d instant, the fleaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States rica and the Mexican Republic, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d day of February, in the year 1848, reported it without amendment.

Mr. WEBSTER submitted the following resolution for con-

Resolved, That the further consideration of the message of the President of the United States of the 22d of February, 1848, be postponed, and that it be recommended to the President of the United States immediately to nominate commis-sioners plenipotentiary, not fewer than three, to proceed to purpose of negotiating with the republic of Mexico a treaty of peace, boundaries, and indemnities due to

Mr. Housron submitted the following resolution for con-

Whereas the President of the United States did, on the 25d Whereas the President of the United States did, on the 23d instant, submit to the Senate an instrument purporting to be a treaty between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Mexico, signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the second day of the present month, by Nicholas P. Trist, falsely assuming to act under the authority of the President of the United States, and Luis G. Coevas, Bernardo Couto, and Mig. Atristain, pretending to act by the authority of Mexico:

And whereas the said N. P. Trist was, at the time of significant distributions, acting continuacium, and in discard.

And whereas the said N. P. Trist was, at the time of significant instrument, acting contumaciously, and in direct violation of the orders of his Government recalling him, which orders he had communicated to the Mexican authorities:

And whereas the said instrument having been signed by a person falsely representing himself as a minister of this Government, while acting in violation of his instructions, the laws of the land, and the constitution of this Union, and to the great scandal of our national character, renders the said instrument utterly void and ineffectual, and it would, therefore, be dangerous, if not ruinous, for the Senate by their decision to sancous, if not ruinous, for the Senate by their decision to sancous, if not ruinous, for the Senate by their decision to sanction such a flagrant disregard of the institutions of the country, as it would be holding out inducements to similar acts by
vicious men, who may be actuated by the most corrupt and
treasonable intentions against the liberties of the country:

And whereas the very peculiar circumstances under which
the said instrument was concluded do not leave it five from

well-grounded suspicion of the interference of agents of other Powers, not parties to the instrument, and whose interests are adverse to those of the United States; and further, it is manifest, from the correspondence before the Senate, that informa-tion affecting the character of the country, as well as the in-strument itself, is not before this body, and as the individual who sent the same has promised much matter with the dupli-

And whereas it has been declared to be the object of the And whereas it has been declared to be the object of the present war to obtain "indemnity for the past and security for the future;" and as it is most probable that the domain proposed to be ceded by Mr. Trist's agreement is all granted by Mexiso, or will be covered by fraudulent grants if the agreement should become a treaty, leaving to the United States mere civil and political jurisdiction of the same, while it would be incumbered by conditions relative to the Indiana which would be worth more in a pecuniary point of view than all the vacant land-acquired, and which would leave the Government of the United States no indemnity in honor for the liver of its callant United States no indemnity in honor for the lives of its gallant sons who have fallen, no indemnity for the millions expended, nor for the blur which must dim the lustre of our national es-

And whereas the conduct of the authorities of Mexico have been such as to justify this Government to treat her as a con-quered people, and to claim a full indemnity for all the inju-ries which we, as a nation, have specially quered people, and to claim a full indemnity for all the injuries which we, as a nation, have sustained from her since she has claimed to be a republic; it would, therefore, he but just to the nation and beneficent to those of her people who would fall thereby into the United States that the line of the portion of territory to be claimed should begin one legue south of Tampico, on the sea shore; and from thence running in a Tampec, on the sea above; and from thence running in a straight line west northwest from the beginning, and passing one leggue south of San Luis Potos, to the suomit of the main ridge of the Sierra Madre, and thence northwest along the said ridge of the Sierra, until it sirikes the twenty-fifth degree of north latitude, and then with said degree, or parallel, west until it reaches the eastern line of Lower California; thence pursuing said line south and west until it reaches the Pacific ocean, tactuding such islands as may lie within six , including such islands as may lie within six shore required by the United States, as a "just

And whereas it is not probable, or even to be supposed, that Mexico will be able to establish and maintain order for the future, it is then proper and will be wisdom to retain possession of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, to be sion of Yera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, to be garrisoned by a force sufficient for its defence, and other points if needful as "security for the future," until Mexico shall manifest her capacity or incapacity for self-government, so that foreign Powers may not have a pretext for interference, in the policy of nations upon this continent; and, if they should at-tempt to interfere, that the United States will be in a condition to vindicate her rights and national honor:

And whereas, if Mexico is acting in good latth, and is disposed to carry out the agreement now before the Senate for its
action, the Executive has power to send an authorized agent or
agents, and give such instructions as he may advise, and thereby rebuke the audacious interference of unauthorized agents
in the diplomacy of our country, and prevent a like transacti n, or to send a gentleman whose intelligence and integrity
will restrain him from attempting any violation of the rights
or territory of any sovereign State of this Union: Therefore—

Resolved, That the before-described agreement be rejected
by the Senate.

Mr. Balbwin submitted a resolution, which, having beer considered by unanimous consent, was, on motion by Mr.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, in confidence, the entire correspondence be-tween Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissioners, from the Journal, with the Message and Documents, being time of his arrival in Mexico until the time of the negotiation of the treaty submitted to the Senate; and also the entire cor-respondence between Mr. Trist and the Secretary of State in extracted therefrom, with care, the substantial points as follows: rival of Mr. Trist in Mexico, which may be in the possessi

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1848. The following message was received from the President o the United States by Mr. WALKER, his Secretary:

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 29, 1848.

WASHINGTON, FERRUARY 29, 1848.

To the Senate bf the United States:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, passed in "executive session" on yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, in confidence, the entire correspondence between Mr. Trist and the Mexican Commissionthe United States, and by plenipotentiaries appointed for that purpose on the part of the Mexican Government.

I deem it to be my duty to state that the recall of Mr. Trist of the negotiation of the treaty submitted to the Senate; and also as Commissioner of the United States, of which Congress was informed in my annual message, was dictated by a belief that his continued presence with the army could be productive of Commissioners; also all the correspondence between Gen. terms of peace more favorable to offer. Directions were given that any propositions for peace which Mexico might make should be received and transmitted by the commanding generated to early action on the treaty with Mexico submitted to the consideration of that body by my message of the 22d in-stant, the originals of several of the letters of Mr. Trist are herewith communicated, in order to save the time which would necessarily be required to make copies of them. These original letters it is requested may be returned when the Senate shall have no further use for them.

The letters of Mr. Trist to the Secretary of State, and espe cially such of them as bear date subsequent to the receipt by him of his letter of recall as Commissioner, it will be perceived, contain much matter that is impertinent, irrelevant, and highly exceptionable. Four of these letters, bearing date respectively the 29th December, 1847, January 12, January 22, animated as I am by the spirit which has governed all my of-ficial conduct towards Mexico, I have felt it to be my duty to was submitted to the Senate. In the latter it is stated that submit it to the Senate for their consideration, with a view to the Mexican Commissioners who signed the treaty derived its ratification. To the tenth article of the treaty there are serious objections, and no instructions given to Mr. Trist contemplated or authorized its insertion. The public lands within the limits of Texas belong to that State, and this Government has no I can approve the conduct of Mr. Trist in disobeying the posipower to dispose of them, or to change the conditions of grants | tive orders of his Government contained in the letter recalling him, or do otherwise than condemn much of the matter with tories ceded to the United States will remain unaffected by the | which he has chosen to incumber his voluminous correspondence. Though all of his acts, since his recall, might have been disavowed by his Government, yet Mexico can take no such exception. The treaty which the Mexican Commissioners have negotiated with him, with a full knowledge on their part that he had been recalled from his mission, is binding or

Looking at the actual condition of Mexico, and believing that if the present treaty be rejected the war will probably be continued, at great expense of life and treasure, for an indefinite period, and considering that the terms, with the excep-tions mentioned in my message of the 22d instant, conformed substantially, so far as relates to the main question of boundagreat national importance; while the magnanimous forbear- ry, to those authorized by me in April last, I considered it to e my solemn duty to the country, uninfluenced by the exceptionable conduct of Mr. Trist, to submit the treaty to the Senate, with a recommendation that it be ratified with the modi-

> Nothing contained in the letters received from Mr. Trist since it was submitted to the Senate has changed my opinion on the subject.

> tween Gen. Scott and the Government since the arrival of Mr. Trist in Mexico." A portion of that correspondence, relating to Mr. Trist and his mission, accompanies this communication. The remainder of the "correspondence between Gen. Scott and the Government" relates mainly, if not exclusively, to military operations A part of it was communicat ed to Congress with my annual message, and the whole of it will be sent to the Senate, if, it shall be desired by that body.

> As coming within the purview of the resolution, I also communicate copies of the letters of the Secretary of War to Ma for Gen. Butler, in reference to Mr. Trist's remaining at the headquarters of the army in the assumed exercise of his powers of Commissioner. JAMES K. POLK.

The message was read. On motion by Mr. Houston,

Ordered. That the message and documents communicated therewith be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate. The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted Mr. WEBSTER on the 28th instant ; and, after de

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1848.

The Treaty of Peace, &c. was read the second time. The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. WEBSTER on the 28th ultimo ; and, after further debate, adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution subnitted by Mr. WERSTER on the 28th ultimo : and

On motion by Mr. MANGUM, Ordered. That it lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. SEVIER, the Senate, as in Committee of he Whole, proceeded to consider the Treaty of Peace, &c. Mr. SEVIER moved to strike out the tenth article of the resty, as follows:

"Art. 10. All grants of land made by the Mexican Govern ment, or by the competent authorities, in territories previously appertaining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico. But the grantees of lands in Texas, put in possession thereof, who, by reason of the circumstances of the country since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfil the said conditions within the periods limited in the same respectively such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; in default of which the said grants shall not be obligatory upon the State of Texas in vir-tue of the stipulations contained in this article.
"The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in

grantees of land in the territories afore Texas is extended to all said, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and in default of the fulfilment of the conditions of any such grant within the new period, which, as is above sti-pulated, begins with the day of the exchange of ratifications

of this treaty, the same shall be null and void.
"The Mexican Government declares that no grant whatever of lands in Texas has been made since the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that no grant whatever of lands, in any of the territories aforesaid, has been made since the thirteenth day of May, one thousand

eight hundred and forty-six." After debate, on motion by Mr. CRITTENDEN, to divide the question by striking out from the tenth article the words from But" to "void," inclusive. The question was stated,

Shall these words stand as part of the tenth article," to wit ** But the grantees of lands in Texas, put in possession thereof, who, by reason of the circumstances of the country since the beginning of the troubles between Texas and the Mexican Government, may have been prevented from fulfil-ling all the conditions of their grants, shall be under the obligation to fulfil the said conditions within the periods limited in the same respectively; such periods to be now counted from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty;
in default of which the said grants shall not be obligatory
upon the State of Texas in virtue of the stipulations contained in this article.

"The foregoing stipulation in regard to grantees of land in Texas is extended to all grantees of land in the territorie aforesaid, elsewhere than in Texas, put in possession under such grants; and, in default of the fulfilment of the conditions of any such grant within the new period, which, as is above stipulated, begins with the day of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, the same shall be null and void."

And it was determined in the negative : Nays 48. Those who voted are-

Messra. Aflen, Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass. Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Poote, Greene, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Westcott, Yulec.

On motion by Mr. MANOUM, further to divide the question

question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the part of the fifteenth article?" tenth article," to wit:

"The Mexican Government declares that no grant what ever of lands in Texas has been made since the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six; and that no grant whatever of lands in any of the territories aforesaid has been made since the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six."

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 17, nays 32. Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clarke,

Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Greene, Johnson, of Maryland, ohnson, of Georgia, Miller, Pearce, Spruance, Underwood Those who voted in the negative are-

Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Benton, Brad-bury, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Case, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, Yulee.

The question then recurring on striking out the remaining part of the tenth article, the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the onsideration of the Treaty, &c. ; and the question recurring on striking out the remaining part of the tenth article, after

The question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the treaty," to wit :

"All grants of land made by the Mexican Government, or by the competent authorities in territories previously apper-taining to Mexico, and remaining for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be respected as valid, to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the said territories had remained within the limits of Mexico." And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 19, nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, layton, Corwin, Crittenden, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnon, of Md., Johnson, of La., Mangum, Miller, Pearce, Spruance, Upham.

Those who voted in the negative are-

Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hun-ter, Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westcott,

On motion by Mr. BREESE, to strike out of the eleventh article the following words, to wit:

"Nor to provide such Indians with firearms or ammunion, by sale or otherwise.' After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words

tand as part of the eleventh article?" And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 20, nays 20.

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Bell, Butler, Cass, Dickinson, Dix, Foote, Hale, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Ga., Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Se-

vier, Sturgeon, Turney.

Those who voted in the negative are— Messrs, Allen, Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Ber-rien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Calboun, Corwin, Critten-Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Douglas, Downs, Felch, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Lewis, Niles, Phelps, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Webster, Westcott, Yulee. On motion by Mr. Rusk, to strike out of the eleventh article the following words, to wit:

"And, in the event of any person or persons, captured within Mexican territory, by Indians, being carried into the territory of the United States, the Government of the latter engages and binds itself in the most solemn manner, so soon as it shall know of such captives being within its territory, and shall be able so to do, through the faithful exrcise of its influence and power, to rescue them and return them to their country, or deliver them to the agent or repre-sentative of the Mexican Government. The Mexican authorities will as far as practicable give to the Government of the United States notice of such captures; and its agent shall pay the expenses incurred in the maintenance and transmis rescued captives; who, in the mean time, shall be treated with the utmost hospitality by the American authorities at the place where they may be. But if the Government of the United States, before receiving such notice from Mexico, should obtain intelligence through any other channel of the existence of Mexican captives within its ter-ritory, it will proceed forthwith to effect their release and delivery to the Mexican agent, as above stipulated.

" For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require; and, finally, the sucredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government, when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special care shall then be taken not to place its ladian occupants under the necessity of seeking new homes, by mitting those invasions which the United States have nuly obliged themselves to restrain."

After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the eleventh article ?"

And it was determined it the affirmative : Yeas 39, navs 12

Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Baldwin,
Bell, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dir, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of Ga., Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Phelps, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—

Messrs. Allen, Badger, Benton, Berrien, Corwin, Davis, of Miss., Douglas, Houston, Lewis, Rusk, Webster, West-

On motion by Mr. Douglas, to strike out of the eleventi article the following words, to wit :

"Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present Treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied by savage tribes, who will hereafter be under the exclutrol of the Government of the United States, and whose in-cursions within the territory of Mexico would be prejudicial in the extreme; it is solemnly agreed that all such incursions shall be forcibly restrained by the Government of the United States, whensoever this may be necessary; and that when they cannot be prevented they shall be punished by the said Government, and satisfaction for the same shall be exacted: all in the same way, and with equal diligence and energy, as if the same incursions were meditated or committed with its own territory against its own citizens."

After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the eleventh article?"

And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 47, nave 5. Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La., Johnson, of Ga., Mangum, Mason,

Miller, Moor, Niles, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Webster, Yulee. Those who voted in the negative are— Mesars. Allen, Benton, Douglas, Lewis, Weston.

Mr. SEVIER moved to strike out the additional and secre rticle of the treaty, viz :

"In view of the possibility that the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty may, by the circumstances in which the Mexican republic is placed, be delayed longer than the term of four months fixed by its twenty-third article for the ex-change of ratifications of the same, it is hereby agreed that such delay shall not, in any manner, affect the force and validity of this treaty, unless it should exceed the term ight months, counted from the date of the signiture thereof.

"This article is to have the same force and virtue as if in-serted in the treaty to which this is an addition." The question was stated, "Will the Senae advise and

onsent to the ratification of this article?" And it was determined in the negative : Yes 2, nays 48. Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messes. Baldwin and Johnson of Maryland

Those who voted in the negative are— Messra Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Baiger, Bagby, Messrs Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherion, Baiger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Case, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hunnegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of La., Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Niles, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Tumey, Underwood, Upham, Webster, Westcott, Yulee.

And then the Senate adjuvement. And then the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1848. The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resur onsideration of the Treaty of Peace, &c.

On motion by Mr. WESTCOTT, to strike out of the fifteenth article the following words, to wit: "To an amount not exceeding three and one-quarter mil-

And whereas, if Mexico is acting in good taith, and is dis- | by striking out the last sentence of the tenth article. The | The question was stated : "Shall these words stand as |

And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 41, nays 9

Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Benton,
Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass,
Clarke, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Sevier, Spru-ance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Badger, Corwin, Davis, of Mississippi, Houston, ohnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Rusk, Upham, Westcott. On motion by Mr. Douglas, to strike out of the fourth

article the following words, to wit: "It is also agreed that if any Mexicans should now b held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be restored

After debate, the question was stated : "Shall these words stand as part of the fourth article "

And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 39, navs 10

Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell,
Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Corwin, Crittenden,
Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dix,
Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Sevier, Stur-geon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are— Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clarke, Dickinson, Douglas, Houston, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Rusk, Westcott. On motion by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to strike out of the fifth article the following words, to wit:

"And no change shall ever be made therein, except by the express and tree consent of both nations, lawfully given by the General Government of each, in conformity with its After debate, the question was stated : "Shall these w

stand as part of the fifth article?" And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 42, nays 11

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clarke, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisians, Johnson, of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Under-

Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs, Allen, Atchison, Benton, Breese, Davis, of Mis-sissippi, Dickinson, Douglas, Houston, Lewis, Westcott,

On motion by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to strike out of the twenty-second article the following words, to wit:

"Upon the entrance of the armies of either nation into the territories of the other, women and children, ecclesias tics, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, mer chants, artisans, manufacturers, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages, or places, and in general all persons whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to contime their respective employments, unmoiested in their per-sons. Nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or other wise destroyed; nor their cattle taken, nor their fields wasted by the armed force into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if the necessity arise to take any thing from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at an equitable price. All churches, hospitals, schools, colleges, libraries, and other establishments for charitable and beneficent purposes, shall be re spected, and all persons connected with the same protected the discharge of their duties and the pursuit of their vo-

After debate, the question was stated : "Shall these words stand as part of the twenty-second article?" And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 45, navs

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cass, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are— Messrs. Benton, Davis, of Mississippi, Houston, Lewis, On motion by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to strike out

the fifth article the following words, to wit: "The mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence, up the middle of that river, for lowing the deepest channel, where it has more than one, the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole boundary of New Mexico, (which runs north of the town ward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or, if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same; thence, down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado thence, across the Rio Colorado, following the division line

between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean-"The southern and western limits of New Mexico, mentioned in this article, are those laid down in the map entitled 'Map of the United Mexican States, as organized and defined by various acts of the Congress of said Republic, and constructed according to the best authorities. Kevised edition. Published at New York in 1847 by J. Disturnell; of which map a copy is added to this treaty, bearing the signatures and seals of the undersigned plenipotentiaries. And, in order to preclude all difficulty in tracing upon the ground the limit separating Upper from Lower California, it is agreed that the said limit shall consist of a straight line, drawn from the middle of the Rio Gila, where it unites with the Rio Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine league due south of the southern-most point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port made in the year seventeen hundred and eighty two by Don Juan Pantoja, second sailingmaster of the Span-ish fleet, and published at Madrid in the year 1802 in the atlas to the voyage of the schooners Sutil and Mexicana, o which plan a copy is hereunto added, signed and sealed by the respective plenipotentiaries."

The question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part f the fifth article ?" And then the Senate adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1848.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Treaty Peace, &c ; and the question recurring on the motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to strike out the words stated from the

fifth article-On motion by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, and by unanit

Ordered, That he have leave to withdraw the said motion On motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, to insert the folowing, to wit :

"Article 10. The boundary line between the two republic shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land opposite a point midway between the mouths of the rivers San Fernando and Santander, (Boquillas Cerradas and Barra de Santander;) thence, westwardly, to the town of Labradores, at the head of the mountain pass, from the plain of Linares; thence to Agua Nueva; thence to the southwestern sngle of the State of Cohabuila: thence, northwardly, along the highlands of the Balson de Malpimi and Santa Rosa mountains, to the Rio Grande, the line to be so traced as to include the sources of the river Sabinas, and to intersect the Rio Grande above the mouth of the river Puerco; thence up the main channel of said Rio Grande to the thirty first parallel of north latitude; thence due west to the thirty-fourth meridian of longitude west of Washington; thence, in a direct line, to a point on the Rio Colorado of the West, ten miles below the junction of the Gila and Co-lorado rivers; thence to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean one marine league south of the most southern point of the harbor of San Diego.
"In order to designate the boundary line with due precision

upon authoritative maps, and to establish upon the ground landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics as landmarks which shall show the limits of both republics as described in the present article, the two Governments shall seech appoint a Commissioner and a Surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, shall meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. They shall keep journals and make out plans of their operations, and the result agreed mon by them shall be desired. tions; and the result agreed upon by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty, and shall have the same force as if it were inserted therein. The two Governments will amicably agree regarding what may be necessary to these persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be ne-

After debate, the question was stated, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?"

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 11, nays 44. | mendable example of justice and moderation set before the Those who voted in the affirmative are-

Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson Douglas, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, Rusk, Turney, and

Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Bagby, Baldwin, Bell,
Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Sevier, Sprunce, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Webster.

The Senate adjourned.

inth article, after the words "Mexican laws," the following ords, to wit : " Not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of United States.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848.

On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, of Georgia, to insert in the

The question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the ninth article?" And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 38, nays 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative are— Messrs. Alien, Ashley, Atherton, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Breese, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Felch, Foote, Greece, Hale, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Upham, Westcott, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bright, Davis, of Massachusetts,

Downs, Lewis, Moor.

On motion by Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, to insert at the end of the ninth article the following, to wit :

"Provided, Nothing herein contained shall be so construe as to secure to Roman Catholics their religious corporations or communities, or the ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic Church any other rights and privileges than such as are enjoyed by other religious sects, their corporations or communities, or ecclesiastical authorities in the United States."

The question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the ninth article "

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 13, navs 29. Those who voted in the affirmative are— Messrs. Atchison, Bradbury, Breese, Calhoun, Hannegan, ohnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Rusk, Sevier, Turney,

Underwood, Westcott.
Those who voted in the negative are— Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Butler, Clarke, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Mangum, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Phelps, Spruance, Sturgeon,

On motion by Mr. WESTCOTT, to strike out of the ninth article the following words, to wit:

"Finally, the relations and communication between Catholics living in the territories aforesaid, and their respective ecclesiastical authorities, shall be open, free, and exempt from all hindrance whatever, even although such authorities should reside within the limits of the Mexican republic, as defined by this treaty; and this freedom shall continue long as a new demarcation of ecclesiastical districts shall not have been made, conformably with the laws of the Roman Catholic Church

After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these word stand as part of the ninth article ?"

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 18, nays 29 Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bradbury, Butler, Cameron Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hale, Johnson,

Louisiana, Moor, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Caloun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Masachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Greene, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Spruance, Unrwood, Upham, Webster, Westcott.

On motion by Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, to strike of the ninth article the following words, to wit :

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican republic, formably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. In the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, their property, and the civil rights now vested in them according to the Mexican laws. With respect to political rights, their condition shall be on an equality with that of the inhabitants of the other territories of the United States, and at least equally good as that of the inhabitants of Louisiana and the Floridas, when these provinces, by transfer from the French republic and the crown of Spain, became terri-

tories of the United States. "The same most ample guaranty shall be enjoyed by all ecclesiastics and religious corporations or communities, as

Davis, or Mass., Dayton, Il Phelps, Spruance, Upham.

Those who voted in the n well in the discharge of the offices of their ministry, as in the enjoyment of their property of every kind, whether individual or corporate. This guaranty shall embrace all temples, houses, and edifices dedicated to the Roman Catholic worship; as well as all property destined to its support, or to that of schools, hospitals, and other foundations for charita ble or beneficent purposes. No property of this nature shall be considered as having become the property of the Ameri-can Government, or as subject to be by it disposed of or di-verted to other uses."

After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these word stand as part of the ninth article?"

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 16, nays 31. Those who voted in the affirmative are-

Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Butler, Cameron, Dickinson,
Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Johnson, of Louisiana, Moor,
Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott.
Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton,
Greene, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Georgia,
Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Rusk Spruance, Underwood, Upham, Webster, Yulee.

On motion by Mr. Mason, to insert the following, to wit: "Art. 9. The Mexicans in the territories aforesaid shall b secured in the free exercise of their religion without any re striction, and those who may desire to remove to the Mexi can republic shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever without being subject in either case to

the payment of any duties.

"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not retain the character of Mexican citizens conformably to the stipulations of the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent to the Union of the ent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admit-ted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immu-nities of the citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property.

After debate, the question was stated, "Will the Sena dvise and consent to the ratification of this article?" And it was determined in the affirmative : Yeas 42, nays 4

Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs, Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Greene, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Niles, Pearce, Sevier, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Hale, Rusk.

Mr. CRITTENDEN submitted the following resolutions: "Resolved, That the treaty be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions so to modify the same as to make its limits and boundaries conform to the following resolutions:
"Resolved, That considerations of our own power and the

weakness of Mexico, already vanquished by our arms, ought only to make us more careful not to exact from her any indemnities or terms of peace beyond the strict measures of our rightful claims; and that the United States need not to seek r desire any other or better security for the future than they possess in their own ability and readiness to protect the selves and defend their own rights.

"Resolved, That we full concur in the sentiment expres-sed by the President, that war should not be waged for the acquisition of territory by conquest; yet, if it be agreeable to Mexico to settle our claims against her by a cession of terri-tory, we should prefer one of more limited extent [with a correspondent reduction of price] than that described in the treaty now before the Senate: a cession which should have for its principal object a satisfactory establishment of the boundary of Texas and the acquisition of the tay and barbor

of San Francisco.
"Resolved, That by adhering to this limited cession the objects of a true national policy would be obtained, do-mestic questions of great difficulty and embarrassment avoided, the true principles of our Government preserved, and a com-

" Resolved, That, in an especial manner, we could not, without great reluctance, be constrained to accept the cession of the State of New Mexico, with a population of about one hundred and fifty thousand hostile people, unwilling to be united to us, and unfit to be trusted with a participation in our free forms of government, to the principles of which they are utter strangers. To accept the cession of this territory, large enough, and even at the present moment with population enough to form one or more States, and to incorporate them, as the treaty provides, as soon as possible into this them, as the treaty provides, as soon as possible into this Union, must be regarded as a measure dangerous, and not believed to be in accordance with the wishes and expectations of the great majority of the people of the United States."

And on the question to agree to these resolutions-It was determined in the negative : Yeas 18, nays 30. On motion by Mr. BERRIEN, the year and nays being de-

sired by one-fifth of the Senators present-Those who voted in the affirmative are-

Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene, Hale, Johnson, of Maryland, Mangum, Miller, Spruance, Underwood, Upham. Those who voted in the negative are-

Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee.

So the resolutions were not agreed to. The following message was received from the President of

the United States, by Mr. WALKER, his Secretary : WASHINGTON, MARCH 7, 1848. To the Senate of the United States:

I lay before the Senate a letter of the 12th February, 1848, from N. P. Trist, together with the authenticated map of the United Mexican States, and of the plan of the port of San Diego, referred to in the fifth article of the treaty "of Peace, Friendship, Limits, and Settlement between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic;" which treaty was transmitted to the Senate with my message of the 22d ultime. JAMES K. POLK.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1848.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, submitted the following reolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and

" Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate confidentially any additional despatches which may have been received from Nathanial P. Trist, and specially those which are promised by him in his letter to Mr. Buchanan of the 2d February last, if the same have been received.

Mr. WEBSTER submitted the following resolution, which vas considered by unanimous consent and agreed to : " Resolved, That the President of the United States be re-

quested to inform the Senate of the terms of the authority given to Nathaniel P. Trist to draw for the three millions of dollars authorized by the act of the 2d of March, 1847.' The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the onsideration of the Treaty.

On motion by Mr. BANGER, to strike out of the fifth article

the following words, to wit: "Thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico (which runs north of the town called Pago) to its western termination; thence northward, along the wes line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same ;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific ocean."

And it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 35, nays 15. Those who voted in the affirmative are—
Messrs. Allen, Asbley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Bell,
Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Dix, Douglas, Downs,
Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson,
of La., Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mason, Moor, Niles, Rusk,
Savier, Sturgeon, Turney, Value.

standas part of the fifth article ?"

After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words

Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee. Those who voted in the negative are-Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Berrien, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Greene, Hale, Miller, Pearce, Phelps, Spruance,

On motion by Mr. BALDWIN, to insert at the end of the fifth article the following words, to wit: " Provided, That there shall be neither slavery nor involun-

tary servitude in the territories hereby ceded, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words

stand as part of the fifth article?" And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 15, pays 38. Those who voted in the affirmative are— Messrs. Atherton, Baldwin, Clarke, Clayton, Corwin,

Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Greene, Hale, Miller, Niles,

Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Badger, Bagby, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Crittenden, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Johnson, of La, Johnson, of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Pearce, Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Yulee. No further amendment having been made, the Treaty was eported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate.

On the question to concur in the amendment made in Comnittee of the Whole, to wit, to strike out the ninth article The question was stated, "Will the Senate advise and ensent to the ratification of this article?"

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 16, nays 28. Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Ashley, Atherton, Bagby, Dickinson, Dix, Dou-las, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Johnson, of La., Moor, Niles, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Yulee.

Those who veted in the negative are—
Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Bradbury, Bright, Calhoun, Clarke, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., Dayton, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hunter, Johnson, of Md., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Miller, Phelps, Rusk, Spruance, Underwood, Upham.

On the question to concur in the amendment made in Com ittee of the Whole, to wit, to insert the following: "Article 9. The Mexicans, in the territories aforesaid, shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion withou any restriction, and those who may desire to remove to the Mexican Republic shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject in either

case to the payment of any duties.
"The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not retain the character of Mexican citizens conformably to the stipulations of the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States; and in the

mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty and property. On motion by Mr. Bell, to strike out of the said amend-

nent the following words, to wit : "The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not retain the character of Mexican citizens conformably to the stipulations of the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities of the citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the full

enjoyment of their liberty and property. After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these words stand as part of the article "

And it was determined in the negative : Yeas 34, nays 18. Not two thinle Those who voted in the affirmative are-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton, Bagby, Brad-ury, Breese; Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dix, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisians,

negan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisban,
Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Moor, Niles,
Rusk, Sevier, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott, and Yulee.

Those who voted in the negative are—
Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Clayton,
Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Greene,
Hale, Miller, Phelps, Spruance, Underwood, Upham, and

On motion by Mr. BELL, to insert in lieu of the words ricken out the following, to wit : "The Mexicans who, in the territories aforesaid, shall not

retain the character of Mexican citizens, conformably to the stipulations of the preceding article, shall be maintained and protected in the full enjoyment of their liberty and their After debate, the question was stated, "Shall these word

tand as part of the article ?" And it was determined in the negative: Yeas 15, nays 33.

Those who voted in the affirmative are—

The message was read, and the Senate then adjourned.